

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1887.

Are They Crazy?

That the politics introduced by the present Administration are of a highly novel character is shown by their singular effect upon two excellent Democratic journals, the Atlanta Constitution and the Kansas City Times. A few days ago we observed this combination of sentences in the Constitution:

"The Asses and the Masses."
"The Politicians and the People."

The state of mind which gave birth to this mugwumpish sentiment was the result of a pretty steady advocacy of Mr. CLEVELAND'S peculiar policy.

Then this appeared in our Western con-

The American people make up a composite race, or part being demagogues and the other part toadies—the demagogues, however, standing vastly in the ascend-

The Times was led to this remark about the American people in replying to the indig-nant criticisms upon the President's illegal effort to return the captured flags.

Here, then, we have two Democratic news papers of no mean reputation, in their attempt to justify Mr. CLEVELAND, making willy demagogical aspersions on Democratic ideas and peevish insults to America. Verily, whom the Goddess of Mugwumpery

Voves, she first makes mad.

Reform_A Glance Back

Now and then an unexpected incident like the death of LEVI BACON reveals something of the rascality that flourished and prospered in the departments at Washington under Republican rule. While the party of BELKNAP and ROBESON and HODGE and HOWGATE still had possession of the books only the most salient cases of corruption came to the surface. The protecting wing of the great party of moral ideas was stretched over its rascals, little and big. Evidence against the guilty was procured with difficulty. When procured and pre-sented it was laid, in nine cases out of ten, before a court thoroughly in sympathy with the accused, and bound, for political reasons to shield him from nunishment.

For years the main purpose of the Demoeratic party was to obtain proof of the corruption pervading every branch of civil administration at Washington and to lay it before the country in such shape as to compel attention. Reform was the one issue. Blowly and by hard work the Democratic leaders and the Democratic press of the United States succeeded in accumulating proof enough to convict the Republican party before the tribunal of public opinion. The verdict was rendered on Nov. 7, 1876. TILDEN was elected to reform the administration of the Government, to straighten out the accounts, to uncover the rescalitles of years, to purify the departments-in short, to turn the rascals out and to put new mer in office with new methods and new morals The greatest executive reformer that the country ever produced was equal to the task to which he was called by the vote of his feilow citizens. He would have made a clear sweep at Washington. He would have effected the reform that the country demanded. He would have established the Democratic power on a foundation sure to endure for a quarter of a century at least

Does any Democrat doubt it? Has any Democrat forgotten the long. hard fight against corruption intrenched in office that preceded the election of TILDEN, and made possible the election of CLEVE-LAND eight years later? THE SUN has not forgotten it, nor the high motives that inspired perseverance in that memorable struggle, nor the hopes that rested on final success. The Democracy were cheated once out of the victory which the reform idea had fairly won. They returned to the fight once and again, on the same issue which TILDEN had represented and with the same end in view. And at last they both elected and inaugurated their candidate.

The first Democratic President inaugurated since the war is a reformer, but his conception of administrative reform is not TILDEN'S. The cry of the party was still for reform, but there was a misunderstanding between the President and the Democratic voters as to what constituted reform. They understood that word in the larger sense, he in the smaller. The principal evils, in his tmderstanding of the situation, were not the dishonesty of Republican officeholders, the perversion of official trusts to private gain, but the political activity of officeholders, either Republican or Demo cratic, and the instability of the tenure of minor clerks. And in consequence of this difference of opinion as to what reform means, his main energies have been devoted to establishing a school book test of fitness rather than to effecting by radical measures a great moral and political revolution in the departments at Washington. His reform has not turned the rascals out; it has operated to keep them in.

The difference is well illustrated by the case of the dead man Bacon, and, no doubt, by the cases of hundreds of other Bacons. yet to be discovered by the accident of death. A surface acquaintance with the Financial Clerk of the Patent Office had per sunded Secretary LAMAB that this Republican was indispensable; perhaps he could answer offhand any question that the examiners of the Civil Service Commission were able to devise. Mr. CLEVELAND's idea of reform was to cherish this Republican legacy as a treasure beyond price, to keep him in office year after year until old age had impaired the flexibility of his question-answering tongue, and then to re-tire him on a pension if the thing could be arranged meanwhile with the lawmakers in Congress. The accounts of the Financial Clerk were not looked into The fact that for seven years he had been a defaulter for thousands of dollars was not brought to light. The still more important fact that here was an officeholder, through whose hands passed annually a million dollar of Government money, under bonds in the nominal amount of \$10,000, and practically without accountability to any superior in the Interior Department or elsewhere, remained unsuspected and unremedied. the Republican Bacon keeps his office, an example of the triumph of the CLEVELAND itles of administrative reform, until Death performs the public service which a Demo-

If in the heat of the battle for genuine reform waged by the Democracy with such gallant zeal and for so many years, it had been prophesied that the fruit of victory was to be a system of percentages and examination papers, how ridiculous the proposition would have seemed! If it had been foretold that the approval of a few theorists with no distinct party ties, no red-blood politics in their veins, no standard of fitness for office

cratic President ought to have rendered

more than two years ago.

would have kept heart?

How large looms now the memory SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S idea of reform in the administration of the Federal Government!

The Race Prejudice.

At a mass meeting of the colored people on Tuesday night in one of their churches up town to protest against the treatment of their race at Asbury Park, the Rev. Mr. MONROE declared very truly that the Southern people were honester than the Northerners in their relations with the negroes. They drew the color line squarely and made no pretence of doing otherwise, while here race hatred was glossed over with sham religious sentiment and hypocritical philanthropy."

Mr. BRADLEY, the founder and controller of Asbury Park, says very frankly that he objects to the colored people simply on business grounds. "I was compelled, in selfdefence, to express my mind," he explains; "for if the colored folks continued to flock here it would ruin the place, for white people would not come to the Park." He does not himself care to draw the color line, but public sentiment insists on drawing it for him. White people refuse to go where they will be brought in contact with large numbers of negroes, whether it is a church, a theatre, or watering place.

That is the fact, and enfranchisement and the Civil Rights bill have in no respect altered it. Hotel keepers would not object to entertaining colored people if it was profitable for them to do so, but they know that they might almost as well admit a smallpox patient as a negro. Ninety-nine white people out of a hundred, and at the North. too, would be indignant if they were put next him at table, and leave the house, never again to set foot in it. So it is at theatres. The colored people must be cooped up by themselves in a distant gallery, and f they were so numerous here as to crowd the public conveyances the white race would rise up in rebellion against the carrying of them. Do we see negroes occupying conspicuous seats in fash-ionable churches, and, if they did occupy them, what would be the effect on the prosperity of the churches? They may come in small numbers, but they must sit in the back pews or in the galleries. Scatter colored children freely among the classes of a Sunday school, and how long would the white children remain? What would be the result if a colored couple, no matter how distinguished in appearance, should venture into the Charity Ball, for instance?

The colored people must live by themselves n houses and parts of the town inhabited by themselves especially. They cannot get into the ordinary tenement house Inhabited even by very poor families. The sight of a colored man with a white woman on the streets or of a colored woman with a white man is so extraordinary that it provokes great curiosity; and when there are marriages between white and colored the pairs are tabooed by whites, and looked upon with something

akin to disgust. That is the state of things long years after mancipation and enfranchisement, and there does not seem to be any lessening of the race prejudice at the North. Apparently t is as strong now as it ever was, and the tendency of the negroes to keep by themselves is stronger than formerly, so that the African type becomes more decided. The Asbury Park incident, therefore, only gave expression to a general sentiment, and the protest of Tuesday night's meeting should rather have been against that than against

Mr. BRADLEY. Neither political equality nor religion itself has been able to conquer this race prejudice, and lapse of time does not seem o even mitigate it.

is the Unionist Coalition Breaking Up? Signs of discord and omens of disruption

in the hitherto invincible combination of Unionists may be recognized by those who look a little closely at the division in the House of Commons on the motion which, as virtually censuring the conduct of the Home Secretary, would naturally lead to his resi nation. Had the defeat of the Government been caused by the refusal of Lord Habting-TON and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to defend a particular act or sustain a particular Minister. the blow would have been a sufficiently grave one. But at least the Liberal wing of the Unionist coalition would, in that case, have preserved its discipline, and upon more vital questions might have been rallied by its eaders to the Tory side.

It does not appear that either Lord HART-INGTON OF Mr. CHAMBERLAIN Spoke or voted on the motion which was construed as a rebuke to Mr. MATTHEWS. When, therefore, a considerable section of the dissident Liberals went over to the Gladstonian opposition, they departed on their own responsibility from the programme laid down at their conferences. By the agreement with Lord SALISBURY his ex-Liberal coadjutors were understood to pledge themselves to support the Ministry in all cases where they had no time to privately discuss the question at issue and define a course of etion. It is evident that without an understanding that the Cabinet should not be de serted without due warning, the Government could not be carried on by the Tories. who of themselves form only a minority of the House of Commons. If HARTINGTON and CHAMBERLAIN cannot answer for the fidelity of their nominal adherents, their comrade, Mr. GOSCHEN, has entered the Cabinet under false pretences, and even from a Tory point of view it might be expedient to forth

geneous majority to Parliament. Nowithat a large fraction of the Liberal-Unionists have taken it upon themselves to join in an assault upon one member of the Cabinet, who can assure Mr. BALFOUR, the Secretary for Ireland, that he in turn may not become the victim of a demonstration directed at some feature of the Land bill which may suddenly be made the target of objection and debate? The doubt that will hereafter rest on the stanchness of their Unionist auxiliaries must tend to render the situation of the Tories intolerably precarious. Nor are they themselves united upon any question in the foreground of discussion, if we except their truculent resolve to drive through the Coercion bill. Some of the Tories actually voted against Mr. MAT-THEWS, while others, who might have turned the scale in favor of the Government, refused to vote at all. The triends of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL may bide their time in slience, but they are unlikely to forget that the humiliated member of the Cabinet

with invite the country to return a homo

We do not believe that a motion censuring Mr. MATTHEWS, even by implication, could have been carried in the face of the hitherto intiexible Government majority, but for the alarm and recrimination excited in the coalition camp by the bye-election in the Spalding division of Lincolnshire. The Tories may well feel that they have to thank the ex-Liberals for nothing, when in a county which has been for years beyond that of intellectual glibness, was to their stronghold they see not merely butweigh all other considerations in the their normal majority cut down, but a seat mind of the chosen leader of the Democracy, actually lost. On the other hand, the revela-

represented their section of the party.

how many of the soldiers in the long fight | tion of HARTINGTON'S impotence at the ballot box may well cause many a dissident Liberal to shiver at the thought of facing s constituency under such inadequate sponsor ship. The Spalding election will, in fine, go far to convince waverers that for those who have deserted Mr. GLADSTONE there will soon be only a choice between a definite acceptance of Tory principles and retirement

from public life. To many of the less conspicuous Unionist-Liberals either of the alternatives just named would be so repugnant that we may expect to see them seize the first plausible excuse for scudding back into the GLAD-STONE fold. For them the gate is still open, but it has been shut in Mr. GOSCHEN'S face by Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, and Mr. GLAD-STONE is now showing for the first time a disposition to burn the bridges and make the breach between Lord Habtington and the bulk of the Liberal party irreparable.

Storing Fireworks in the City. Now that the Fourth of July is passed for this year, and the customary destruction of life and damage to property arising from the storage of fireworks in the city has ceased, the Fire Commissioners have commenced an investigation of the subject with a view to see if something cannot be done about it. The officers of the various fire insurance companies are also considering what measures they shall adopt for their own protection.

Were it not for the time-honored custom involved, and for the inveterate prejudices of the public in favor of noise, flame, and smoke on Independence Day, it would be easy to put fireworks into the same category with gunpowder, nitro-grycerine, naphtha, and similar dangerous articles. The law could prohibit their storage and their use anywhere within the built-up district of the city. and their presence in any building might be sufficient to vitiate the insurance on both the building and its contents.

Where there is a will there is a way, and if the people of this city really want to get rid of Fourth of July fires, they can do it promptly enough, even without dispensing with the regular celebration.

Secretary Endicorr ought not to be the first to leave President CLEVELAND'S Cabinet. He is an honest man, and his personal integrity is above suspicion.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Washingion Hatchet, makes an able complaint that a spirit of Mugwumpery impairs the playing of the National base ball nine of Washington. The Hatchet says:

"It does not seem to show a sufficiency of the offensive partisan spirit. Instead of boring red hot base ball holes through the air at the bat and presenting a faultless network of fingers against the progress of the ball in the field, it seems anxious to wrestle with its stous and seasoned opponents in a beatitude of angelic magnantmity."

Verily, the national capital has to suffer for this postiferous miasma of Mugwumpery! As we remember the National nine when Mr. LINCOLN was President, and when Treasury Clerk BILLY WILLIAMS pitched and Sonator ARTHUR P. GORMAN played second base, there was no Mugwumpery nonsense about them. They were terrors.

One of the best things in the Hon. SAMUEL S. Cox's capital speech at the Tammany celebration was the vigorous cheering which inter-rupted him when he incidentally mentioned he name of DAVID BENNETT HILL.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Boston Herald, is right in saying that "THE SUN distinguished itself three years ago in prophesying Mr. CLEVELAND'S defeat." THE SUN rather ild distinguish itself at that time. It didn't urn out so good a prophet as some others, but t showed that it had an awfully hard grip on the true state of politics. The canvass of 1884 proved that the men who thought Mr. CLEVE-LAND would come down to Harlem River with a majority were fools, and that THE SUN'S judgnent upon the situation was sound and with out a flaw. We were right as far as human in telligence could perceive, but Buschard made the other fellows prophets.

But the sentiment that now supports the idea of a second term has about as much reality to stand on as the tidal wave prophets had in 1884.

Appointment Clerk Higgins says that of

The simple and rational way, therefore, would have been to appoint the thirteen Demoerats and send the thirteen Republicans about their business without the nonsense of an exmination.

Many people are hoping that the fate of he old flagship Hartford will not be decided antil Congress has had an opportunity to say whether that noble relie of naval glory shall be preserved from destruction.

The Punch and Judy show is dying out .-Hold on to it then! Don't let it go. It will be a sorry day when the British public canno enjoy Punch and Judy, just as every American

would have cause to regret if the celebration

of the Fourth of July ever becomes less ardent

han it is now.

GNASH YOUR BLOODY TEETH! The Wall of an Honest Murwump. From Harper's Weekly. If the statement regarding the fourth-class ost Offices is proximately accurate, there has been a clean sweep of that service in two years. If that be possible under an Administration whose head is sin-cerely interested in reform, what is to prevent a simi-

ar sweep under any successor; and where, then, so far a this matter is concerned, is the gain for reform ! If the report of this wholesale change be untrue, the fact should be made known. If it be true, the fact is for very reason to be deeply regretted.

The Government's School Books

From the Courier-Journal. Referring to the question of Federal aid to education, Senstor Beck said the United States Govern-ment is a trustee. What sense is there in having the seople give money to the Government which the Gov ernment is to give back again to the people? The power to grant this money implies the power to see to its distri-bution. We shall have mixed schools, with text books prescribed by the Federal Government. That Govern ment will determine what histories our children shall read. The Lord's Prayer will be driven out of the school oom, and, if the Republicans can do it, they will subst

ies mold'ring in the tomb." [Laughter and applause. Mrs. Langiry's Farewell to the Queen.

tute for it, as a national anthem, "John Brown's body

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The following is a copy of the instrument, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, and is signed with a macuillee and unhesitating hand!

If you court of the United States for the Northern Dis-Ulreuit Court of the United States for the Northern Dis-trict of California 28.

I. Emilie Charlotte Langtry, late of England, do de-clare on eath, that it is bona fide my intention to become a cilizen of the United States of America, and to re-neunce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, of whom I am now a subject.

Existing Charlotter Langtry, Sworn to and subscribed this 28th day of June, 1887, before me.

Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Unifornia.

By F. D. Moscaros, Deputy Clerk.

McGlyan and Hyacinthe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your editorial of Sunday you give a summary of Father Hya-cinthe's case and compare it to Father McGiynn's, and ecording to your opinion the results are to be the same. (ow, being one who believes in combating your opinions ng into consideration the entirely different people that ing into consideration the entirely different people that each priest has for followers, and a consideration of that ought to be taken in this case. The American people of the constant of the constant of the constant people of the constant of the constant people of the constant of the

WORTHLESS LAND ENTRIES

rendy Cortified to Ballroad. WASHINGTON, July 6.-Lieut.-Gov. Rice of

Minnesota has written a letter to Secretary Lamar informing him that the land officers at Benson, Minn., are allowing ignorant persons, mostly foreigners, to file and locate upon certain lands within the grant of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, which lands have already been certified to the State and by the State to the railroad. These lands are what are known as "place" lands—that is, of the first grant, and not indemnity landsand why the local land officers should allow settlers to file on these lands, knowing them to be withdrawn from settlement, rather mystibe withdrawn from settlement, rather mystified the Secretary. He has addressed a note to Commissioner Sparks, instructing him to inquire of the officers by telegraph their rassons for allowing these settlements and to withdraw all such filings at once. There are now before the department over 4.000 applications from settlers to file on granted and indomnity lands of railroads within the Benson and Worthington land districts in Minnesota, most of which have been rejected by the local officers and appealed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Under the proposed plan of rectangular adjustments of grants which the Commissioner of the General Land office, a few entries were allowed, but as the Secretary overruled this plan some months ago, these entries will have to be relinquished.

WHO DID IT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: What did President Cleveland mean when he wrote the following passage to Mr. John W. Frazier. ecretary. &c., of the Getteysburg reunion While those who fought and have so much to forgive lead in the pleasant ways of peace. how wicked appear the truffle in sectional hate and the betrayal of patriotic sentiment.' Did he mean that he, Wm. C. Endicott, Secretary of War, and R. C. Drum, Adjutant-General of the United States army, were of those who fought and who now lead in the pleasant

who fought and who now lead in the pleasant ways of peace by attempting to return the battle flags in violation of law, or did he mean the real soldiers who knew the privations and sorrows of war, and who were content to let the battle flags remain in the stone house of the United States Government, where they could not be used to make "frenzled appeals to passion for unworthy purposes?"

Who brought the flag business about? Who disturbed the flags in their resting place? Who prompted Gen. Drum's letter to the Secretary of War on the subject of the return of the flags? Who suthorized the circulars to the Governors of the States tendering a return of the flags? Was it the men who "traffic in sectional hate?" or was it not the men who disturbed the "settled quiet" of the flags and thereby jeopardized "for our entire country the path to prosperity and greatness?" President Cleveland should not evade the real question in his ebuilition of patriotic sentiment. It was the illegality of his own act that roused the people to the danger to which that act might lead. All the facts of that criminal blunder must yet be brought out, that the country may know who was responsible for that frenzied order for the return of the flags, which was but an "appeal to passion for unworthy purposes." Will President Cleveland refer to the subject in his annual message, and ask that Congress make an investigation of the matter, to the end that the responsibility for so grave a blunder may be properly fixed?

The maker of "frenzied appeals to passion for unworthy purposes," will President of the United States, the Secretary of War, the Adjutant-General of the United States army, or a private citizen, is a menace to "the deating of our united country."

WAR DEPARMENT CLERK.

HILL AND HOLMAN.

A Democratic Ticket with Two Democrats From the Greenfield Jefersonian.

It is folly to talk of again placing Mr. Cleve-

land upon the ticket. We have had enough of his civil service humbug folly, as interpreted by him. Grover Cleveland could not possibly carry Indiana with either Blaine or Sherman against him. The indications are that he could not secure the electoral vote of a Northern State, and would probably lose several Southern States. What has he done to harmonize or bring back the large Democratic vote that he lost in New York in 1894?

Nothing! What has he done to solidify or enthuse Dem-ocrats anywhere! Nothing. Without New York no Democratic President can be elected. Indiana is also a very important factor, and her effecen electoral votes equals/more than New Jersey and Connecticut, and jet here in this stronghold of Democracy, the battlefield and home of our dead Hendricks, he is weak, absolutely distasteful to a large number of solid Democratic voters. Assemble together one hundred Democrats in any part of this State and there will be found from twenty to twenty five in that number who would not

support him if he was upon the ticket.

What we want is a man who can enthuse the Demo-cratic masses, and then get their votes. A man who, when elected, would give the offices to the victors. A man who could carry New York, Indiana. New Jersey Connecticut, California, and the solid South. That mi is David B. Hill of New York, who, with William S man as Vice-President, would give us a Democratic Administration without the Mugwumps.

LIVE TOPICS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- The defalcation found in Levi Bacon's accounts in the Patent Office annoys Secretary Lamar. There is a dark political mystery in the case which he would like to unravel and illuminate. When Bacon's place was discussed, with a view to the appointment of a Democrat, the Secretary was besumphy by men in both parties, who all thought Bacon was in-dispensable. A monster petition, signed, as it was said at the time, by all the patent attorneys in the United States, was filed in Bacon's behalf Queerly enough just now this petition cannot be found.

To-day clerks hunted high and low for it in the appointment room, but it was not to be found. The signatures were secured in the same way, and by the same machin ery by which \$15,000 was raised in 1880, among the pension attorneys of the United States and disbursed by "Dear Hubbell" and S. W. Dorsey to carry Indiana for Garfield. This \$15,000 year raised by the pension attor neys to buy Commissioner Beutley's head, he having in-censed the attorneys practising before him by his reform rulings.

Postmaster-General Vilus has broad ideas of what New York needs in the way of postal facilities. He says that, sooner or later, the present mail distribution of the city will be forced to divide into several centres. For this natural division of the system there will be needed four or five permanent Post Offices, not branch offices, but separate, independent offices, with large, outer the bull of the convenient buildings, separate Postmisters, and a separate force of clerks. Each office would be designated by its special letter or number and receive mail directly from all parts of the country. A separate force of carriers would make deliveries within the precinct set off to each office. In this way to is believed, greater promptness, convenience, and, per-haps, in the end some economy would be secured. Col. Vilas thinks the merchants of New York would desire such a system and find it a great advantage.

"The people of Cuba," says a Cuban agent now i Washington, "are peculiarly anxious that the reports of failure in De Lesseps's management of the Panama Canal scheme should prove untrue. Cuba's hope of in-dependence now looks to the completion of the canal. We now support the Spanish navy entirely, and, besides, furnish a large budget of taxes for the home Government and support our Governor-General and local Government. Cuba is, with all her burdens, the most prosperous country in the world so far as easy production of wealth is concerned. The Government is such that prosperity in social and moral well being is well nigh impossible. All patriotic lovers of the splendid island postpone all that to the far-off future. We hope that the isthmus will be cut, for with the commerce of the world focusing there Cuba will be athwart the broad path of all of it. Our coal is inexhaustible, copper and iron are equally so, and our harbors are magnificent. Our commercial development when the canal is once cut through will be something marvellous and with it will come the sinews and spirit of indepen lence which will make of Cubaa separate member of

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The Hon. Chauncey Muchell Depew will sail for Liv erpool on the Umbria this Saturday. With Brother Blaine and Philosopher and Orator Depew gone, where are the Republican leaders? But perhaps Brother Blain and Mr. Depew have gone on tours of recuperation, and will turn up smiling at the next Republican National By the way, Mr. H. C. Duval, Mr. Depew's private and

retary, goes along with him. Is Mr. Daval training for Dan Lamont's goloshes? On the pay rolls of the teachers of our public schools for May there was one teacher who receives a salary of \$750 a year, from whose pay was deducted just one

ST, THOMAS, June 17.—Peter Barlow, who took part in the American Revolution under Gen. Washington, has died in Demerara, aged 150 years.

cent for being tardy two minutes. The cent was, according to the figures of a clerk to the Board of Eduction, the amount the teacher would earn hundred and twentieth of her day's work. Peddling Lettery Tickets for Cigara One of the last official acts of ex-Corporation Counse E. Henry Lacombe was the raising of the salary list in Aged 180 Years.

A BLOW AT DIVORCE DETECTIVES.

The Verdict in the Moller Diverce Case Upset by the General Term. Judges Van Brunt, Bartlett, and Daniels, in the General Term, rendered a decision which upsets the verdict of January in the Moller divorce case, and returns the reluctant wife again to the bonds of matrimony. Inci-

dentally the decision is a smashing blow at divorce detectives. Mrs. Moller is the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Conkling, who received a house and lot, \$600,-000 of United States bonds, and other benefits from the late Mrs. Morgan during her lifetime. She was married four years ago to Frank C. Moller, son of the wealthy eigar manufacturer. After living with him some two years and bearing him one child she left him, through the influence of her mother, Moller's friends allege. Some months afterward she began suit for divorce, on the ground of adultery, alleging acts committed after she had ceased to live with him.

The matter was heard before Referee George F. Marteus. The case of the wife rested upon the testimony of George S. Chase, a private detective employed to obtain such evidence, and of Lotta Forbes. Chase alleged having. from across the street, seen Moller on two different occasions in the room of the Forbes woman in a house in West Twenty-sixth street, and also that on another occasion he had con-fronted him coming from the room of an unknown beautiful brunette in a house on West Twenty-seventh street.

Miss Forbes at first declared that she was an actress; that the house where she lived was a respectable boarding house, and that her relations with Moller had never been improper. Afterward she took the stand for the wife and swore that her previous testimony was false, and had been given on the promise of \$2,000 made her by Moller and by Col. Charles A. Wilson of Providence, R. I., and H. B. Hathaway of this city, Moller's counsel. On this examination she admitted her true character, and said the house in West Twenty-sixth street was a notorious house of assignation, and that the allegations of the complaint in regard to her relations with Moller were true.

The referee reported in favor of giving the wife an absolute divorce, with privilege of remarrying and the custody of her child. The case was appealed to the General Term, which has set askeds the referee's decision, and ordered a new trial before some other referee.

Judge Van Brunt in the opening paragraph of the decision says:

The wisdom of the rule that divorces should not be granted upon the evidence of prositiutes and private detestives is strikingly illustrated by the nature of the testimony offered to support the allegations of the complaint in the case at bar. The prositiute, influenced by money or for the gratification of feelings of revenge, seems willing to swear in any way desired, and the private detective furnishes the evidence which he is employed to procure, even though he has to resort to his own fertile brain for the facts or supposed facts upon which he founds his testimony.

Elsewhere in the decision he refers to the detective's tale as "one of the most incredible stories that ever was narrated in a court of justice," and again says, "This statement is utterly incredible and unworthy of belief."

The decision declares that the case against Moller was clearly one manufactured to order, and completely exonorates Moller and his counsel from the charge of subornation of periury made against them by the Forbes woman. Judge Bartlett, in con Miss Forbes at first declared that she was an actress; that the house where she lived was a

ABOLISHING POLYGAMY.

The Clause to that End in the Proposed Con-

SALT LAKE CITY, July 6 .- The Tribune this morning, in an editorial, pronounces the section of the proposed Constitution abolishing polygamy a fraud. The section, it says, fails to condemn unlawful cohabitation. It adds: All that a Mormon would need to do in order to live up to his religion would be to quietly marry polygamous-ly and keep the knowledge of the fact from obtrusively offending a Mormon prosecuting attorney for three years, and thereafter he could live in the most shame less and indecent po ygamy with neither law nor con-stitution to say him may. He would also be backed by the Church and deminant sentiment, and the Constitu-tion would be laughed to scorn as the Church pro-

tion would be laughed to scorn as the Church programme contemplates.

The Tribune contrasts this move with the declaration of grievances and protests made by Mormons two years ago in upholding polygamy as the true Church doctrine, and complaining of legislation against it as infringing on the rights of conscience.

Delegate Cain presided at the meeting at which this was adopted, and signed it as Chairman. He also presides over the Constitutional Convention. The same persons and the same power ordain both, then and now. Then they were in earnest, now they are parading for effect and with an attempt to deceive the public. If admitted as a State the priesthood will have it all their own way.

THE GREAT COKE STRIKE.

Indignation Aroused by the Presence of Many Armed Pinkerton Men.

Uniontown, Pa., July 6.-The presence of Pinkerton's armed men in the coke region has caused intense excitement, and serious trouble may follow. The strikers are indignant, and denounce the action of the operators in bringing the detectives into the region in the loudest terms. Last night 500 strikers at West Leisenring held a meeting and unanimo weakening, and a large number are expected to return to work before the close of the week. William Mullen. Secretary of the Miners' Association, in a statement to the newspapers, says: "The men are quiet, but determined, and the introduction of the but determined, and the introduction of the Pinkerton detectives into the coke region will cause a bitter feeling between employer and employed that years will not eradicate. The strikers will be counselled to keep within the limits of the law, but the landing of Pinkerton's agents has been the starting of rioting and the strikers of the strikers are not because the law of the landing of Pinkerton's agents has been the starting of rioting and he were disturbances in the Connellavite offers may be some disturbances in the Connellavite offers may be some disturbances in the Connellavite between the rest upon those who brought the detectives here.

The detectives are in charge of Superintendent Linden of Philadelphia and Capt Folley of Chicago. They are not here, they say, to cause trouble, but to prevent it, and to protect those who desire to return to work. They will remain until the strike has been broken."

This was the day set by the operators for a resumption of work by those of their old employees who had expressed themselves as willing tog back at the old rate of wages. The works generally throughout the region were upen to all who desired to return. Some of the strikers reported and were put to work. At no place was the number large, though, as the operators say, there were enough to show that a resumption of work had nothing to do.

By and the provided by a propose of bringing the Pinkerton men here is to evict the men from the company houses who have signed tron-clad leases. They appear to predict there will be serious trouble. Pinkerton detectives into the coke region will cause

John Sinde & Co.'s Fallure.

In the dry goode trade yesterday the failure expressed that although the immediate cause was tight mey, yet "dry rot" had much to do with the failure It was thought that some of the mills which the firm had aided by advances would get into trouble now that the backing was withdrawn. Assignee Warren, when asked backing was withdrawn. Assignee Warren, when asked posteriory if any of the mills had falled, and that he had not heard of any failure, and could not say how the mills atood. He was very husy at work on the books, but it would require some time to prepare a statement of the firm's condition, as the books were considerably behind. In the mean time he did not wish to make any change in the estimate of itabilities and assets, which were about \$775,000 and \$1,200.000 respectively. The stock was valued, at at least@500.000 fout they had made large advances on it. The outstanding accounts were very large, and the firm did not expect much strinkage. Besides these they had considerable read estate, and he thought the assets would pan out good.

The outstanding accounts were very large, and the stought the street in of Leonard street, free, \$47,000; one-quarter interest in of Leonard street, free, \$47,000; one-quarter interest in 22 Leonard street, free, \$47,000; J. M. Siade's residence, 14 West Eleventh street, equity, \$15,000; F. N. Siade's residence, 6 East Thritinth street, free, \$40,000; F. N. Siade's residence, 6 East Thritinth street, free, \$40,000; F. N. Siade's residence, 6 East Thritinth street, free, \$40,000; F. N. Siade's residence, 6 East Thritinth street, free, \$40,000; F. N. Siade's residence, 6 East Thritinth street, free, \$40,000; F. N. Siade's residence, 16 East Thritinth street, free, \$40,000; F. N. Siade's residence, 16 East Thritinth street, free, \$40,000; F. N. Siade's residence, 16 East Thritinth street, free, \$40,000; F. N. Siade's residence, 16 East Thritinth street, free, \$40,000; F. N. Siade's residence, 16 East Thritinth street, free, \$40,000; F. N. Siade's residence, 16 East Thritinth street, free, \$40,000; F. N. Siade's residence, 16 East Thritinth street, free, \$40,000; F. N. Siade's residence, 16 East Thritinth street, free, \$40,000; F. N. Siade's residence, 16 East Thritinth street, free, \$40,000; F. N. Siade's residence, 16 East Thritinth street, free, \$40,000; F. N. Siade's residence, yesterday if any of the mills had failed, said that he had

The Retired Policemen's Fight Begnu,

Sergeants Charles W. Woodward, Henry Ten Eyek, Miles T. Shays, John T. Wright, and Andrew M Clintock, Police Surgeon William A. Varian, Patrolmer William Sims, John M. Bennet, John C. Tiernan, and recently dismissed from the police force by the action of recently dismissed from the police force by the action of the Police Commissioners finding that they were in-cluded in the age limit, proquired from Judge Potter yea-terday writes of certiorar! for the purpose of reviewing the action of the Commissioners. In their behalf it is alleged that the action of the Commissioners was taken without notice to them: that they had no opportunity to oppose their dismissal or give any explanation to avoid it, and therefore they should be reinstated. The write of certiorar require the Commissioners for ceture a record of all the proceedings to the Court within twenty days. Other cases will tallow these.

A little old man, bent with age and infirmity. was taken to the Tomba Police Court yesterday bare

headed and wearing a long butcher's apron. He gave his name as Isaac Franks and claimed to peddile cingra nhout the markets. He carried four cingr boxes under his arm. He was charged with pedding jottery tickets among the butchers in Weshington Market, and De-tective Gollins awers that he bought a ticket for \$1. When Justice Relify held him for triat, the old man fell upon his gases and whined for mercy.

OSTENDORF'S MURDER.

Seven Young Men Arrested-The Wound

Not Made by a Builet. In the case of Robert W. Ostendorf, who was killed in Jersey City in a street fight late on Tuesday night, an autopsy has shown that the wound in the head, just above the right ear. which caused death, was not made by a bullet, as was supposed. The wound, which is small and round, must have been made by some sharp instrument. The skull is not fractured. and death, in the opinion of County Physician Converse, resulted from concussion of the brain. Ostendorf's friends, as well as the murlered man himself, thought at the time that he had been shot, as the report of a pistol was heard just before Ostendorf fell.

There were seven men in the crowd that attacked Ostendorf and his two friends. Edward Russell and William Broderick. All of them are in custody, but it has not yet been ascertained which of them inflicted the fatal wound. The prisoners are John Barrett, aged 16, of 149 Grand street; William and James Devine of 264 Van Horne street, brothers, aged 21 and 16 respectively; George E. Kelly, aged 15, of 267 Van Horne street; John Leonard, aged 16, of 480 Summit avenue; George Colden, aged 16, of 227 Barrow street, and Robert Scott, aged 18, of 276 Halliday street. The prisoners were all remanded yesterday for examination. All admitted taking part in the fight, but none of them would say who struck Ostendorf. They all depled that any shot was fired, and all declared that Ostendorf and his friends provoked the quarrel. A revolver was found upon Prisoner Barrett, 'It was empty, and Barrett said it had not been loaded since Monday night. The murdered man was 25 years old. He was an electrician employed in the Telemeter Company at 44 Barclay street, this city. His home was in Rutherford Park. The mon arrested for the murder say that Ostendorf was sober, but that his two friends were intoxicated. tacked Ostendorf and his two friends, Edward

COMMISSIONER HANLEY CONVICTED. He Forged the Name of his Colleague, Mr. White, to a Liquor License.

William Hanley, a well-known Staten Island politician and officeholder was convicted at Richmond yesterday of forging signatures to liquor licenses when he was an Excise Commissioner of the town of Castleton. There are five indictments against Hanley for similar offences. The one tried alleged that in July, 1886, he forged the signature of his colleague Thomas White, to a license granted to Edward Smith, for which he received \$25, which he did not turn into the town treasury. D. N. Carvalho of this city, testifying as an expert in handwriting, said that the name of White on the license was evidently written by Hanley. Smith testified that he spoke to Hanley about going into the liquor business, and that Hanley saying it would be all right, he did open a saloon in May, 1886. Some months afterward Hanley gave him what he said was a license, and collected \$25 of him, which was the proportionate amount of the regular fee for the part of the year after July 1. He had no idea but that his license was a good one. He had never fulfilled any of the requirements of the law as to application and bondsmen. The alloged license was numbered "55," and was dated July 1. It was proved that the genuine license No. 59 was not issued until July 6. The signatures of two of the three Commissioners were necessary to make the license conform to the law. The defence, besides a general denial of the alleged forgery, was chiefly based upon technical points. Hanley did not go on the stand.

The trial created much excitement in Richmond county, owing to the political connections of the accused. Hanley's friends say his salary was too small and that he was intoxicated when he committed the forgeries.

NOT ENTITLED TO BOUNTY LANDS. Secretary Lamar's Decision in the Case of a Teamster in the Mexican War.

WASHINGTON, July 6 .- Men who served in

the war with Mexico in other capacities than that of soldier will be interested in the decision rendered to-day by the Secretary of the Interior in the case of Martin Tubbs of Missouri regarding bounty lands. Tubbs enlisted on Nov. 28, 1846, as a teamster, and was employed at Jefferson Barracks until May 28, 1847. when he was discharged from the service. He claimed bounty lands under the act of 1855. out his claim was denied by the Commissioner of Pensions. The act of 1855, which now forms section 2,425 of the Revised Statutes, provides section 2,225 of the Revised Statutes, provides that "all persons who have served at least fourteen days in the service of the United States in any of the wars subsequent to 1790, and prior to the passage of this net are entitled to 160 acros of bounty lands." Among the classes of persons mentioned by the law are "teamsters who have been employed under competent authority in time of war in the transportation of military stores and supplies."

The Secretary holds that Tubbs does not come under this provision, because he was not employed at the seat of war. The Secretary lays it down as a general principle that no person who was not serving at the seat of war can come under the provisions of the Bounty Land act. This will affect quite a number of Moxican survivors who did not reach the seat of war at all.

Taking the Black and White Vells.

WILKESBARBE, Pa., July 6,-The famous candidates from various parts of the United States and Germany, and the taking of the white veil vows by twenty-four young novitlates from cities in the United States and Europe. Many distinguished Roman Catholic twenty-four young novitlates from cities in the United States and Europe. Many distinguished Roman Catholic clergymen were present from all parts of the country. High mass was celebrated, and the ceremonies were of the most solemn and impressive claracter.

Those who took the black veil were: Sister Fidelia of Detroit, Mich. Sister Almost of Reading; Sister Alberta of Red Wing, Minn.; Sister Lenobin of Wilkesbarre; inster Anacaria of Piqua, Ohio: Sister Canisia of Minneapolis, Minn.; Sister Niceta of Scranton; Sister Paschals of Detroit, Mich. Sister Glessia of New York city; Sister Gebharda of Rast. Baden; Sister Emissta of Boddexen, Germany; Sister Henritudis of Wilkesbarre; Marsh. Sister Henritudis of Etteln. Germany; Sister Henritudis of Otto Commany; Sister Sensation, Sister Monegundis of Munich, Germany; Fister Nonegundis of Munich, Germany; Fister Sensation, Germany; Sister Febronia and Sister Methodis of New Ulm, Minn.

The following took the white veil: Mary Klein, now Sister Raphaels, and Mary Reef, now Sister Johanna, of Newark, N. J.; Matilda Scheil, now Sister Johanna, of Scranton; Theresis Rehner, now Sister Johanna, of Scranton; Theresis Rehner, now Sister Johanna, of Fottsville, Fa.; Lizzle Pleghar, now Sister Johanna, of Fottsville, Fa.; Lizzle Pleghar, now Sister Hummerenta, of New Haven, Conn.; Anna Hoffman, now Sister Gabriels, of Lemars, Is.; Catherine Henriges, now Sister Fundiana, of Westphalia, Mo.; Ross Reiter, now Sister Humilana, of Westphalia, Mo.; Ross Reiter, now Sister Humilana, of Westphalia, Mo.; Ross Reiter, now Sister Humilana, of Westphalia, Mo.; Ross Reiter, now Sister Rossina, of St. Louis; Christine Joran, now Sister Laurentians, of St. Louis; Christine Joran, now Sister Laurentians, of St. Louis; Christine Joran, now Sister Sylvestra, of Reading; Heinen Immersched, now Sister Meastan, of St. Louis; Christine Joran, now Sister Laurentians, of Mauch Chunk; Ida Dunnebacker, now Sister Mathia, of Mauch Chunk; Ida Dunnebacker, now Sister Sentanda, and Spelle Charles of Heinric

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 6.-At the session of the American Institute of Instruction to-day Prof. T. B. "Balliett, Superintendent of Schools of Reading, Pa., delivered an address upon " The Feelings and their Cutture." He said: "We make the mistake in our dealings with children of assuming that their emotional nature is fully developed; that they have all the emotions the adult has. The emotions, like all faculties, develop by exercise. We cannot develop a feeling by taiking to the child about it. In like manner a strong feeling is weakened by disuse. The emotional element in conscience develops gradually, and it is a great mistake to assume that an appeal mererly to the sense of right in case of a child is sufficient to escure right conduct. A child's conscience will no more keep him out of moral narm when exposed to temptation than his judgment will protect him against physical moury when exposed to danger. We should not expose a first and the sufficient will protect him against physical mure knot sufficient with protect him against physical mure with the control of the sufficient of the sufficient with the sundeveloped moral nature knot sufficient with the sundeveloped moral nature knot sufficient with the sufficient of the sufficient cone of the most effective means of training children into dishonesty. It is some such training as this that estimates of the sufficient into dishonesty. It is some such training as this that estimates of the sufficient of the sufficient of the sufficient such that they superintend Sunday schools, rob banks, and when detected astonish their friends by their supposed sudden fall. tions, like all faculties, develop by exercise. We cannot

The Sale of the Boston Advertiser.

SPRINGFIELD, July 6 .- A special to the Repub-Mean says: "The Boston Daily Advertises and the Evening Record have been sold to Charles E. Whitin of Whitinsville for \$193,000. All of the stock of the old corpora-tion is wiped out, and all of the old stockholders retire from ownership in the new concern. They will pay the suitstanding debts of \$165,000, and the purchase price ahows what Mr. Whith will pay for the machinery and for the good will of the papers. Use condition was attached to the sale—that they should be continued as Republican papers. Mr. Whith is one of a weather family of the form the sales of the condition of the Sensit form the sales of the condition of the Sensit form the sales of the sales

The \$13,600 Pension Fraud.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 6.-The trial of Dr. B. N. Mils and Capt John Laidow of Kimira, charged with fraudulently obtaining a pension of \$13,000 for Francis Patterson, is in progress before United States Commissioner Hall. The evidence so far is very damaging to the accused. Wilkes J. Miller has sworn that he was bribed to make false affidavits, and was also drugged with liquor. United States Attorney D. N. Leckwood of Buffalo conducted the case for the Government, and John A. Beynolds of Elguira appears for the defence. NEW TREATMENT FOR LOCKJAW.

Medical Men Think They Have Found a Remedy for the Drended Disease.

CHICAGO, July 6 .- John Kelleher ran a rusty nail into his foot, about an inch back from his big toe, on May 20. He washed the wound out with cold water, tied a piece of cotton over it, and in a day the foot was comparatively well again, the nail having just punctured the skin. Yesterday morning he complained of a sore throat. When the physician asked him to open his mouth it was discovered that he had traumatic locking. An hour later it became apparent that extreme measures must be resorted to. Kelleher was put under the influence of ether. The sponge had barely been applied to the sufferer's nostrils when the initial tetanic convulsion displayed itself. He jumped from the operating slab and made a mad rush for the window, His jaws were set, his eyes protruded, and he fought with a frenzied strength which the

His jaws were set, his eyes protruded, and he fought with a frenxied strength which the combined efforts of four men could hardly overcome. Again the amosthetic was given to him, this time with better effect.

An incision four inches long and three inches deep was made an inch and a half behind the hip bone. The solatic nerve was then exposed, Here a strong metallic sound was passed beneath the nerve, and it was stretched downward from the spinal cord with a pressure of 175 pounds. The gash was then dressed with iodoform and antiseptics and sewed up. An incision three inches long was next made in the groin, the knife cutting downward past the femoral artery until the crural nerve was exposed. Here the sound was again used and the nerve drawn downward from the spinal cord with a pressure of fifty pounds. This idea of treatment for lockjaw is a new one and was first successfully attempted in Europe about six months ago, and the case of Kelleher is the first in the West. It was the left foot which was injured. The two nerves treated are those supplying locomotion and sensation from the scar in the left foot produced by the nail to the brain. The case is being watched with great the conveyance of the irritation from the passe of the brain, also to prevent the conveyance of the irritation from the pysmic foot to the brain. The case is being watched with great interest by the medical men of Chicago, as it promises to become a remedy for the dreaded disease.

THE TABERNACLE PILGRIMS.

A Trip Across Vineyard Sound and Rus-gard's Bay to Newport.

NEWPORT, July 6 .- A special train on the Old Colony Railroad brought Dr. Talmage and his 700 Brooklyn Tabernacle pilgrims from Cottage City by way of New Bedford at 12:15 to-day. All the "barges" in town were pressed into service to convey the pilgrims to the Ocean House, where they ate their biggest meal of the trip. A lively passage in the steamer Nantucket across Vineyard Sound and Buzzard's Bay in a "smoky sou'wester" and the subsequent railroad trip had whetted their appetites. There was just sea enough in Buzzard's Bay to make the steamer roll, and the fair pil-

tites. There was just sea enough in Buzzard's Bay to make the steamer roll, and the fair pilgrims soon had a "corner" on lemons, which for seasickness they declared were even better than their favorite "59." Dr. Taimage retained his breakfast, but Dr. E. 8, West of Missouri didn't, and there were others who loaged for terra irma.

A great joke was played on Edwin Ide, the popular Brooklyn insurance manager. In an unguarded moment he told a member of the Martha's Vineyard Club that he would join that organization if he could get a badge. The member took him at his word: he unpinned a club bangs from his vest, and, putting it on Ide's said: "Seven dollars, please," "I've only got \$12 to get home with," pleaded Ide, "and I was only joking anyhow."

"This is no joke; fork over your \$7 and become a member," said the M. V. C. man, "and I'll lend you \$5 to get home with."

Ide forked over and took the member's "V." He is now a member, and wears his badge (a bretty gilt maltese cross) proudly.

The pilgrims were escorted on the train from Newport by Mr. George L. Conner, passenger agent of the Fall Kiver line, through whom all the trapsportation arrangements were made by Dr. Tucker. Some of the Pilgrims took carriages after dinner and some went affect to visit the principal points of interest in Newport. They will return by the steamer Pilgrim to New York to-night.

SUNBEAMS.

-Sixty-two sheep huddled together under ne tree in Oshtemo, Mich., during a recent storm were illed by lightning. -Emanuel Cross of Stoddard county, Mis-

ouri, is nearly 105 years old. He draws pension for serdees in Indian wars. -A rector in Shropshire has recently made dinself prominent by celebrating a communion service

with water instead of wine.

—All the stores at Evart, Mich., close at night when the "curfew belt" is rung by the Secretary of the Business Men's Association, at 816. -A farmer of Plymouth, Ill., angry at his

cow, endeavored to kick her on the nose. She lowered her head, and he impaled his leg upon her sharp horns. -Margaret Donnellson, better known as Aunt Peggy, and the oldest inmate of the Pittsburgh lione for Aged Colored Women, claims to be 130 years

in Pittsburgh since it was a frontler fort. She is active and vigorous for her age.

—Mrs. Hulda Nelson of Fort Ann. N. Y., was 100 years old on the 4th of July, and her relatives celebrated the day suitably. Three generations of them assembled to do her honor, and among the gifts which

they presented was a mammoth cake, several feet high, on which burned 100 wax tapers -A young fellow named Fitzgerald of Sanborn, Iowa, wanted to buy a piece of land adjoining his. In order to depreciate the value of the land, he dressed up as a spook, representing a headless woman. He was frequently shot at but never hit. A short time ago, how

ever, he was headed off and exposed.

"Blinky" Morgan, the Western robber enter upon a life of crime." "I was born in Philade phia," he said. "When I was very young I commenced reading dime novels, and read them until my mind was thoroughly poisoned. I thought of all sorts of wid schemes, and when I was in I ran away from home and

went to Texas." -Charles Herron, aged 18 years and living in Alpena county, Michigan, was cleaning out a well the other day when it caved in, burying him to a depth of twenty-three feet: but he was rescued practically uninjured after remaining in for fourteen hours. Some planking and a chain kept open a slight communication ith the outer world, supplying him with barely enough air to sustain life.

-Speaking of the changes in the climate of Nevada, the Virginta City Enterprise says: "About three thousand head of sheep are now finding abundant pasturage in the vicinity of this city, where twenty years ago a whippoorwill could not fly over the country without carrying a sack of provisions. Gradually the summer season here has changed. We now have sea-sonable showers and grass where but two decades ago all was drought and barrenness." -Marshall, Miss., boasts of a baby 11

nonths old that whistles. Battle Creek has got a baby

boy 3 years old that spends all his pennies for eights, and has been known to smoke five in one day. He will steal a pipe and beg passers for smoking tobacco. The last has a perfect mania for tobacco that developed itself before he could talk, when the youngster would erand up to his father's clothes and steal eights out of his poss ets to smoke. He wears dresses, and is small for his age, -Sefforita Guadalupe Suinago, young pretty, and handsomely dressed, surprised the longers

in the barroom of a Kansas City hotel by standing at the bar and drinking a cocktail with apparent roush. She did not appear at all unused to the position, and was accompanied by her father, Señor Suinago, a tall mili-tary-looking man, who stood at her right, while at her left the Marquie De Vivanco toyed with his tumbler of liquor. They and a few others were on their way from Mexico to Europe, and belong to Mexico's first families.

—An industrial school for boys is proposed.

at Chicago by Mrs. Cella W. Wallace, a rich and philau-thropic woman. She wants an incorporation with a cap-ital of \$500,000, and a large and interested public support. The idea is to have the institution both home and school, and, besides the dormitories and workshop, there will be a military drillroom and a school house. where the rudiments of an education can be acquired while the boy is learning a trade in the workshop. Homeless waifs will be taken there and have a chance. There will be nothing to prevent any boy going back to the street if he chooses, and this liberty will naturally sift out the hopelessly bad, leaving in the school those

-The Douglassville, Ga., Star has a snake editor in training who hids fair to become valuable, judging from the following effort: "A short time has a Mr. Aderhold witnessed a large snake swallow a nest of partridge eggs on which the partridge had been sitting and was nearly ready to hatch. A few days later 27. Batler came across the same snake surrounded by a cover of young partridges (the eggs having been hatched) to which her snakeship seemed very much attached And a few days later on Mr. McEireath was walking through an oat patch near by and was attracted by snake passing through the oats with its head elevated out even with the top of the exts, which were headed the kernals from the oat heads and dropping them of the ground to feed the young partridges, which were following along by her, picking them up."